

## Cincinnati, Ohio — 1999 (N=233)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 1999

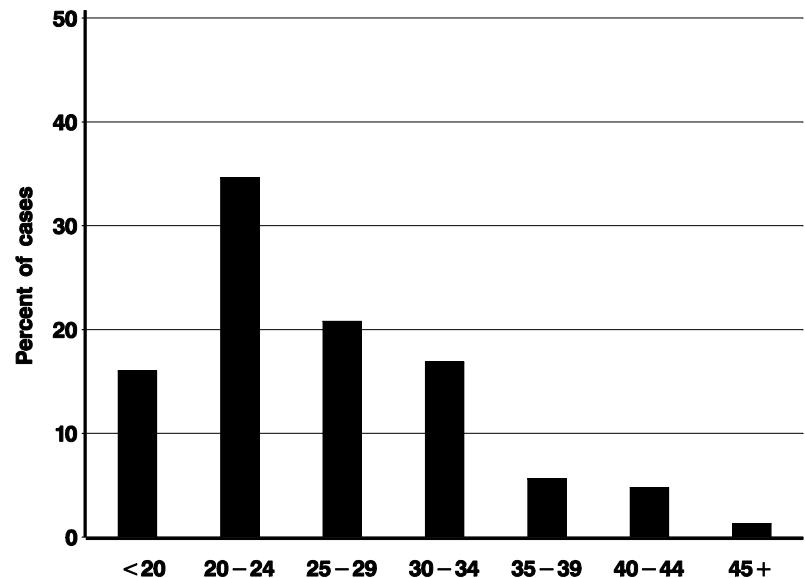


Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 1999

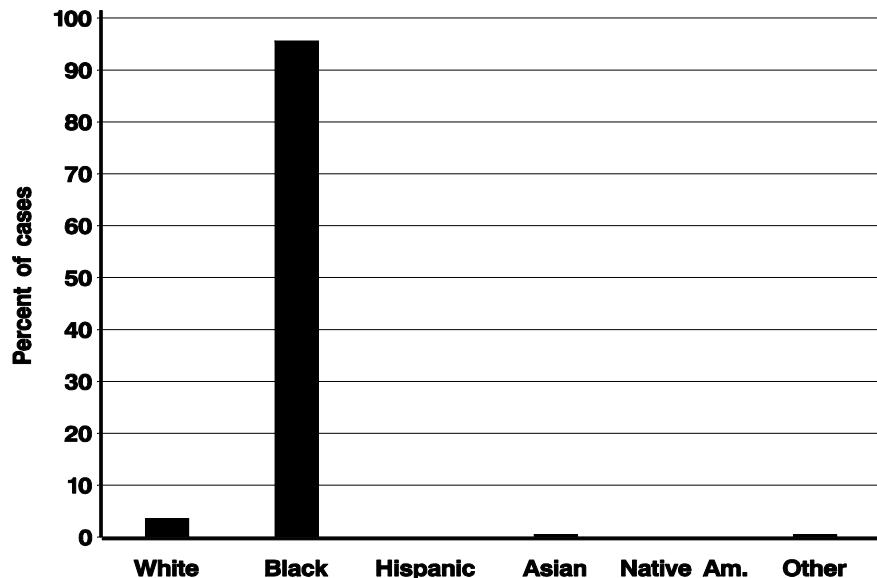


Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 1988–1999

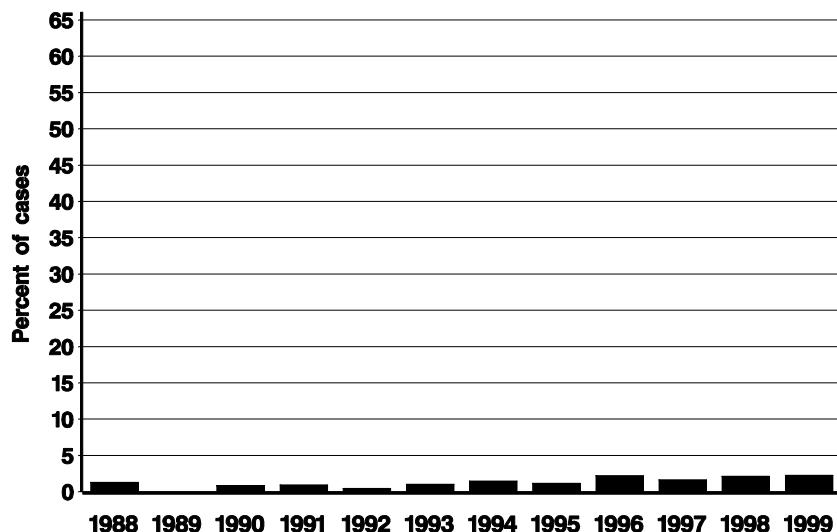
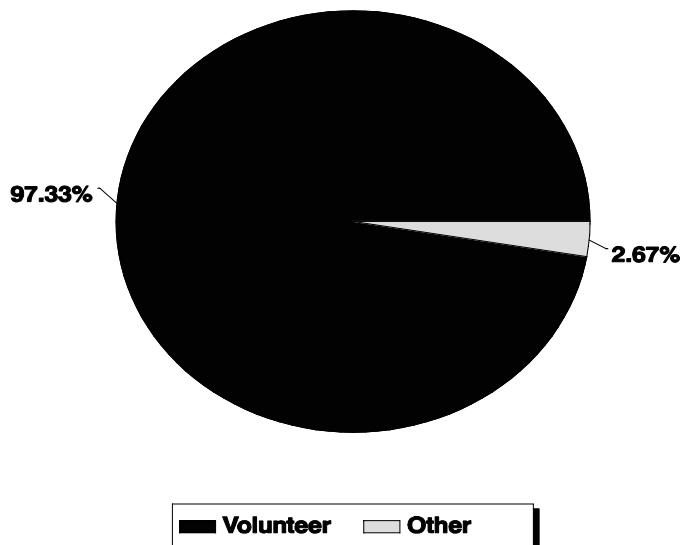
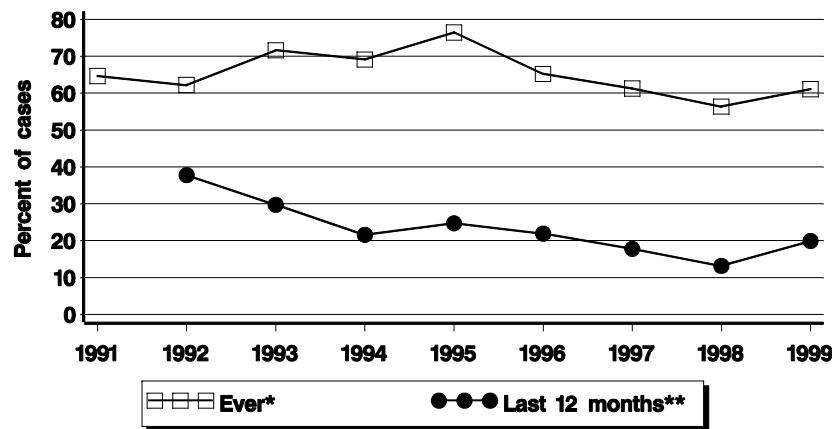


Figure D. Reason for visit among GISP participants, 1999



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**Figure E. Previous episode of gonorrhea among GISP participants, 1991–1999**

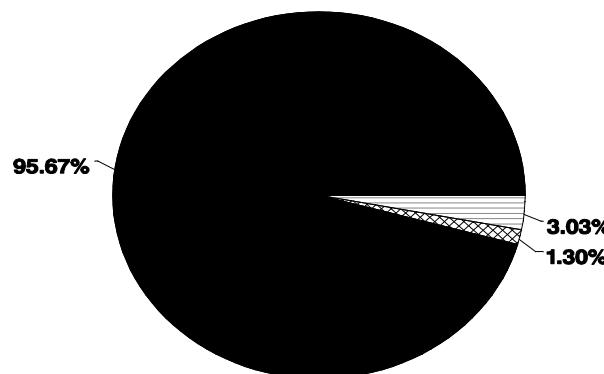


\*Data first collected in 1991.

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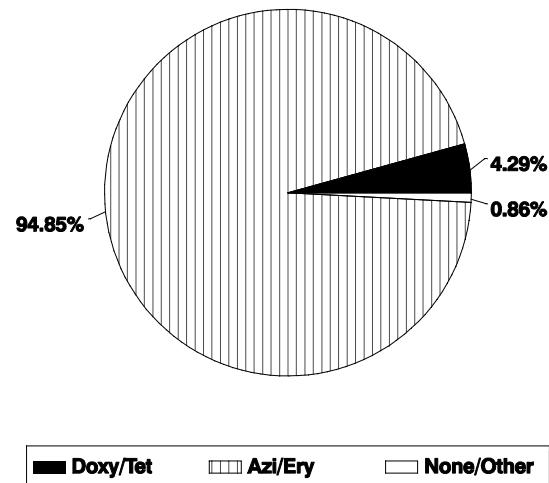
Note: Data points not shown when >30% data missing.

**Figure F. Drugs used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 1999**



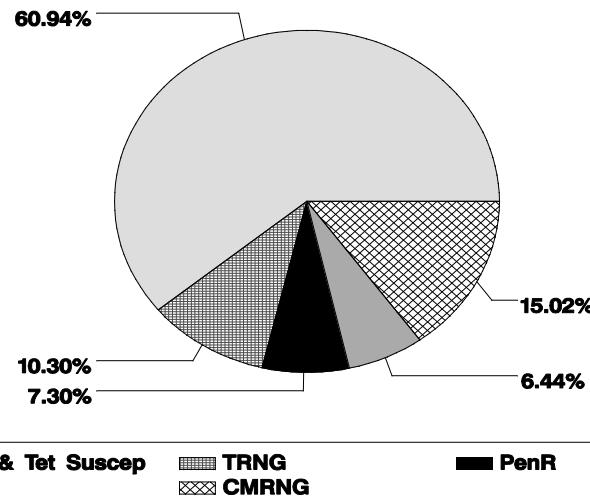
■ Ceftriaxone 250    ▨ None    □ Spectinomycin

**Figure G. Drugs used to treat chlamydia trachomatis infection among GISP participants, 1999**



■ Doxy/Tet    ▨ Azi/Ery    □ None/Other

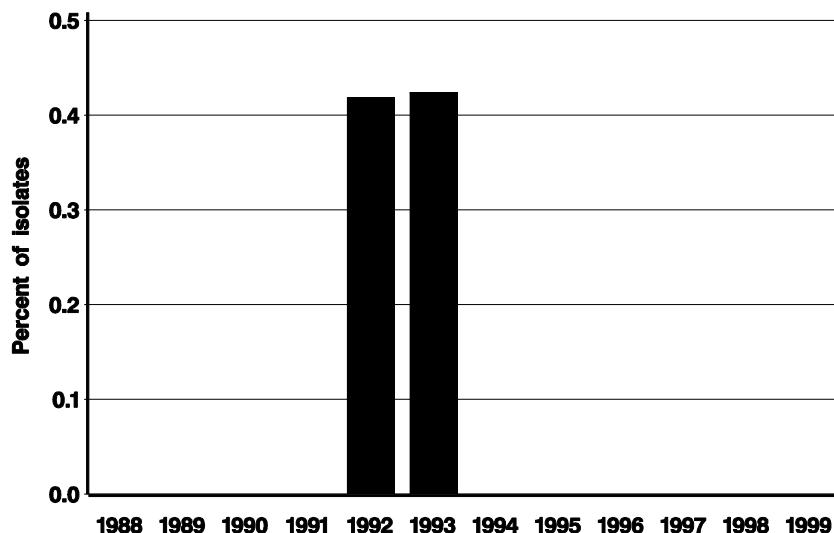
**Figure H. Resistance to penicillin and tetracycline among GISP isolates, 1999**



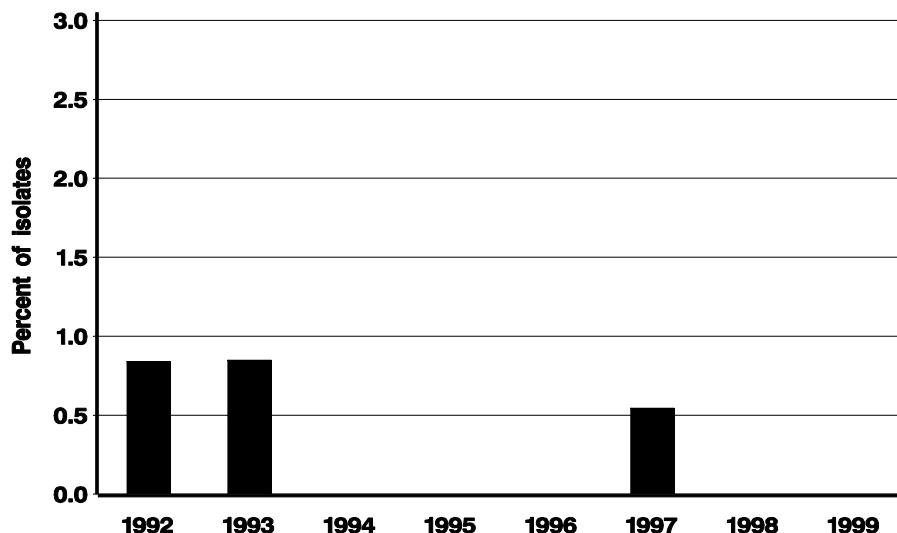
■ Pen & Tet Suscep    ▨ TRNG  
■ TetR    ▨ CMRNG    ■ PenR

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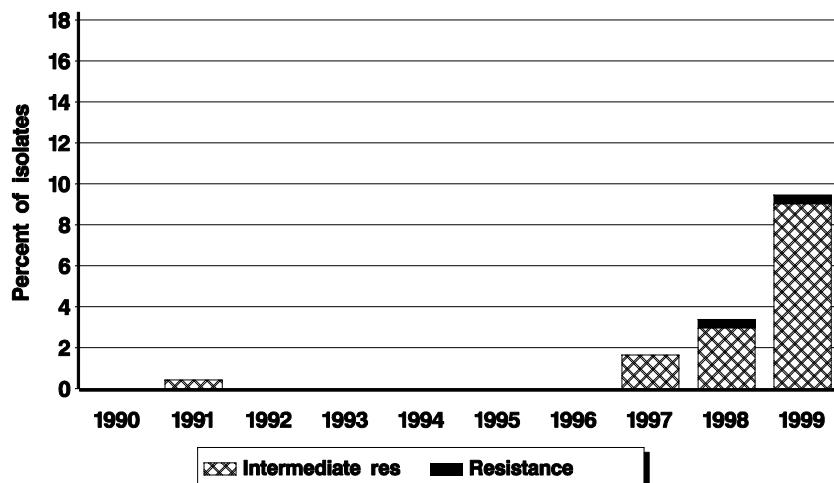
**Figure I. Decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone among GISP isolates, 1988–1999**



**Figure J. Decreased susceptibility to cefixime among GISP isolates, 1992–1999**

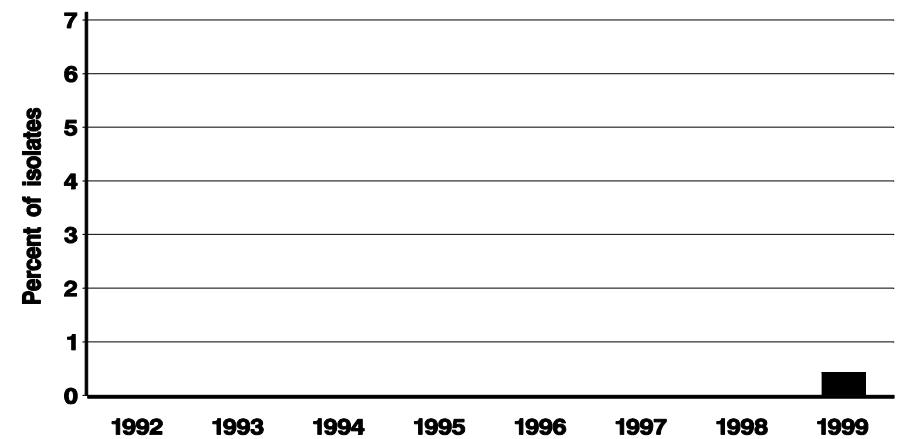


**Figure K. Intermediate resistance and resistance to ciprofloxacin among GISP isolates, 1990–1999**



Note: Susceptibility to ciprofloxacin first measured in 1990.

**Figure L. Decreased susceptibility to azithromycin among GISP isolates, 1992–1999**



Note: Susceptibility to azithromycin first measured in 1992.

Note: Decreased susceptibility to azithromycin is defined here as  $>$  or  $=$  1.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ . No NCCLS criteria currently exist.